

AFANAS'YEVA, M.A., starshaya meditsinskaya sestra

Moral aspect of the nurse. Med. sestra 19 no.6:45-46 Je '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kafedry torakal'noy khirurgii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev imeni S.M.Kirova.
(NURSES AND NURSING)

BOGORODITSKIY, Nikolay Petrovich; KAL'MENS, Natan Vladimirovich;
NEYMAN, Moisey Isakovich; POLYAKOVA, Natal'ya
Lavrent'yevna; ROTENBERG, Boris Abovich; SALITRA,
Dmitriy Borisovich; AFANAS'YEVA, Margarita Aleksandrovna;
FRIDBERG, Illariy Dmitriyevich; Primala uchastiye
MUDROLYUBOVA, L.P.; PASYNKOV, V.V., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Ceramic materials in radio engineering] Radiokeramika. Mo-
skva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 553 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Radio--Equipment and supplies)
(Electric engineering--Materials)
(Ceramic materials)

SOMOVA, A.G.; GERASYUK, L.G.; AFANAS'YEVA, M.K.; SILAKOVA, Ye.Ya.;
AZAROVA, A.G.; ALANIYA, I.I.; KOSAREVA, A.V.; SOLOV'EVA, A.V.;
KRASNOVA, N.V.

Problem of endemic rat typhus on the Black Sea coast. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid.i immn. 31 no.2:51-56 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR i portovykh protivochumnykh
laboratoriy v Odesse, Batumi i Novorossiyske.

(TYPHUS MURINE epidemiol.)

(TYPHUS veterinary)

(RATS diseases)

[illegible]

AFANAS' EVA, M.S.

• AFANAS'EVA, M.S.

25062 AFANAS'EVA, M.S. Vdobreniye Mnogoletnykh Trav V Lugovom Sevooborote. V SB:
Voprosy Kormodobyvaniya. Vyp. 2.M., 1949, S. 55-58-.

So: Setopis 'No 33, 1949

38181. AFANAS'YEVA, M. S.

Udabreniye pod mnogoletniye travy v kormovom sevooborote. Sov.
Zootekhniya, 1949, No 8, S. 91-102

AK ANAD EVA, M.D.

Closed pasturage of cattle. Moskva. Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry, 1950. 46 p.

DA

TEST AND PROPERTIES		PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
AFANAS'YEVA, M.V.			
CP		16	
Lactic acid production from whey. M. V. Afanas'eva and S. P. Kostulchev. <i>Schriften zentral. biochem. Forschungsinst. Nahr. Genussmittelind.</i> (U.S.S.R.) 2, 100-111 (1932).—Although <i>B. caucasicum</i> can ferment lactose in concns. as high as 15-16% the optimum concn. is about 10%. The lactose in whey was practically quantitatively fermented, and the yield of lactic acid amounted to 90-103% of theory, calcd. on the amt. of sugar fermented. Julian F. Smith			
ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			

AFANAS'YEVA, M.T.; LIVSHITS, B.G.; RYMASHEVSKIY, G.A.

Phase transformations in transformer steel during tempering. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.3:131-135 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

USSR.

The plant as a source of carotene-provitamin A; the mechanisms controlling its content in the leaves, according to types, layer levels, and harvest periods. S. D. L'vov, M. V. Alauas'eva, M. G. Kubli, and S. S. Fikhtengol'ts. *Trudy Leningrad. Oshchekashe Estestvoispyatel' 70, No. 3, 20-48 (1950).*—A comparative study was made of the carotene content of a variety of garden vegetables and plants of the Soratov region. Preliminary studies had shown that the types richest in carotene develop a more luxuriant leaf growth, and consequently yield a maximal harvest per unit leaf-layer area. The carotene content increases with regularity from the lower leaf layers up, more so in plants of rich leafage. The upper leaves of such plants are characterized by an increasing intensity of their physiological activity, pointing to the possibility of the existence of some relation between carotene content and the "life tonus" of the plants. During the summer season, as the plants mature and their "life tonus" is lowered, the carotene content becomes reduced. Some varieties of tomato plants form exceptions, since they continue sending out side shoots until late in the fall. A study was made of the nature of the carotene break-

down during the season of leaf shedding of the following: wild grape, whose leaves change from green to red; golden current and maple, whose leaves turn yellow; and lilac, whose leaves retain the green color even after shedding. There was a gradual reduction in the carotene content up to the time of shedding in all, being of greater magnitude in the leaves turning red or yellow. After the shedding, the carotene of the red and yellow leaves continued to break down, while in the green leaves of the lilac it attained a stable level which remained for 2 months. According to Lyubimenko a relation exists between the plastin plant pigments and the protein carriers. It is thought that, in addition, the breakdown of chlorophyll and carotene in the fall is conditioned by the breakdown of the protein complexes into a mol. state. In the lilac leaves the protein complex is of a firmer constitution and stabilizes the considerable residue of the chlorophyll and carotene in the shedding leaves.

B. S. Levine

AFANAS'YEVA, N.A.; VANYARKOV, E.B.; NIKOL'SKIY, Kh.Sh.; MEL'NIKOV,
D.Ye., doktor ist. nauk, red.; BACHININ, G.I., red.;
CHATSKAYA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Ruhr Valley as the economic basis of West-German militarism]
Rur - ekonomicheskaya baza zapadno germanskogo militarizma.
(MIRA 17:2)

HEAVY T-100, IN A

1. The first of the two main groups of the
2. The second of the two main groups of the
3. The third of the two main groups of the

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

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SOV/70-4-3-15/32

AUTHORS: Afanas'yeva, N.A., Kamentsev, I.Ye., Frank-Kamenetskiy, V.A.

TITLE: Oscillations in the Parameters of the Unit Cells of Specimens of Quartz of Various Origins

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 382-385+ 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The unit cell dimensions of 10 specimens of quartz from different localities were measured to $\pm 0.0002 \text{ \AA}$ with an RKE focusing back-reflexion X-ray camera. The a-parameters varied between 4.9121 and 4.9137 $\text{\AA}$ and the c-parameters between 5.4031 and 5.4051 $\text{\AA}$. Parameters were found from 2 lines, 2354 ($\theta_{\text{CuK}_{\alpha 1}} = 76.8^\circ$) and 2156 ($\theta_{\text{CuK}_{\alpha 1}} = 78.6^\circ$).

A colourless quartz crystal from Kozhim (N. Ural) was used as a standard with dimensions at 25.1° of $a = 4.91265 \pm 0.00007 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 5.40441 \pm 0.00005 \text{ \AA}$. The 622 line of germanium was used as a standard; the Cu wavelength used was $\lambda = 1.537396 \text{ kX}$ with a conversion

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Oscillations in the Parameters of the Unit Cells of Specimens of Quartz of Various Origins SOV/70-4-3-15/32

factor of 1.00202. Results for the 10 specimens vary with $\Delta a = 0.0016$ and $\Delta c = 0.0020 \text{ \AA}$ which can, to some extent, be correlated with the impurity content. 2Si^{+4} may be replaced by $2\text{Al}^{+3} + \text{R}^{+2}$ where $\text{R} = \text{Ca}$, Mg or Fe in one series of points or Si^{+4} may be replaced by $\text{Al}^{+3} + \text{R}^{+}$ where $\text{R} = \text{Na}$ or Li in another series (of three) points. Acknowledgments are made to A.I. Zakharchenko, Ye.Ye. Kostyleva and A.F. Iyeven'sh. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 12 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 9 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University imeni A.A. Zhdanov)

Card 2/3

S/080/60/033/008/011/013
A003/A001

AUTHORS: Chertkov, Ya.B., Zrelov, V.N., Afanas'yeva, N.A.

TITLE: The Characteristic of the Non-Hydrocarbon Composition of the Ligno-
Kerosene Fractions of Petroleum //

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 8, pp. 1883-1893

TEXT: Chromatographic methods were used to separate the components of the non-hydrocarbon part of petroleum usually designated as resins. The ligno-kerosene fractions are studied here. WCM (ShSM) silicagel with 65-120 mesh and a volumetric rate of 1 hour⁻¹ was used to separate the ligno-kerosene fractions obtained from Baku and Volga petroleum. The fuels T-1 (T-1)(ГОСТ 4138-49 - ГОСТ 4138-49) and TC-1 (TS-1)(ГОСТ 7149-54 - GOST 7149-54) were produced by direct distillation and two tractor kerosenes (ГОСТ 1842-52 - GOST 1842-52) were obtained by thermal cracking. The isopentane fraction boiled away to 40-43°C was used as desorbent. The resins were distilled in a vacuum of 2 mm Hg. The yield of the distillates from fuels of direct distillation was 80-85%, from cracking kerosenes 70-78%. The content of the acidic part did not exceed 1.5-2%. The distillates of the neutral resins were separated on activated silicagel into a

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S/080/60/033/008/011/013
A003/A001

The Characteristic of the Non-Hydrocarbon Composition of the Lignin-Kerosene Fractions of Petroleum

After separation of the sulfur compounds the oxygen compounds were separated. These compounds comprised about 80% of the remaining resins. The fractions of the oxygen compounds were characterized by a high purity and non-saturation. The amount of hydroxyl compounds among the oxygen compounds of methanol fractions is 30-50%, in Baku cracking kerosene 70%. Compounds with an ester grouping contain 15-30% of the total oxygen of methanol resins. There are 9 tables and 19 references: 13 Soviet, 3 German, 2 English and 1 Italian. ↙

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1959

Card 3/3

5.3630
5.4500(B)AUTHORS: Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Academician,
Afanas'yeva, N. A., Pikayev, A. K.,
Kolli, I. D., Glazunov, P. Ya.800C4
S/020/60/131/05/034/069
B011/B117TITLE: Radiation Method of Synthesis for Some Derivatives of Phosphonitryl
Chloride 7

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 5, pp 1106-1108 (USSR)

TEXT: The authors investigated the possibility to synthesize the butyl phosphonitryl ether by radiation of a mixture consisting of tetrameric phosphonitryl chloride and n-butyl alcohol with a high-energy electron flux at room temperature. An electron accelerator giving up to 1.0-1.2 Mev (Ref 14) was used as the radiation source. The solutions were irradiated in glass cells equipped with a thin glass membrane. n-Butyl alcohol was cooled and stirred with air saturated with n-butanol vapor. The course of the reaction was checked with an Ostwal'd viscosimeter and by checking the chlorine content in the resulting compounds. It was found that, for both chlorine atoms in tetrameric phosphonitryl chloride, butoxy radicals are substituted. Then, the authors described a typical experiment in order to obtain butyl phosphonitryl ether. With radiation using 0.6 Mev electrons and a current of $3\mu\text{a}$ in the solution for six hours and with an integral dose of $1.5 \cdot 10^{22}$ ev/ml at a maximum temperature of 30° , a

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Radiation Method of Synthesis for Some Derivatives
of Phosphonitryl ChlorideS/020/60/131/05/034/069
B011/B117

viscous brown liquid with a disagreeable smell remained, when n-butanol had been distilled off. Its analytical data corresponded to phosphonitryl ether of n-butyl alcohol. The yield was nearly twice as much as compared to the yields, obtained with methods according to reference 9, i.e. 45%. Table 1 shows the results of viscosity measurements of the irradiated 5% solutions of the tetramer in n-butyl alcohol as well as of chlorine determinations in the products obtained. Figure 1 shows the characteristic changes of viscosity of a 5% solution of the tetramer in butanol as a function of the integral radiation dose. The authors come to the conclusion that the character of the radiolytic reaction mentioned is complicated. The rapid decrease of the chlorine content and the reduction of viscosity at the very beginning of radiation are probably due to a substitutional chain reaction. The substance dissolved is probably exposed chiefly to the action of hydrogen atoms forming when n-butyl alcohol is being radiolyzed. By reaction with atomic hydrogen, the ring of the tetramer is split. Mono- and dimeric radicals are formed, and chlorine atoms are split off as HCl (see schemes (1) - (5)). Hydrogen atoms resulting from the reactions (4) and (5) react again with the tetramer, and so on. If radiation is further prolonged, an inverse reaction between HCl and the butoxy derivatives due to a high HCl concentration is possible, besides ring formation (Table 1). For this reason, a maximum

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Radiation Method of Synthesis for Some Derivatives
of Phosphonitryl Chloride

S/020/60/131/05/034/069
B011/B117

appears on the curve (Fig 1); the second minimum is apparently due to the suppression of the inverse reaction. The method mentioned in the title has several advantages as compared to current-type procedures. When a 2% solution of phosphonitryl chloride trimer in absolute dioxane was irradiated, $(\text{PNClC}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2)_x$ ✓
- a substitution product of one dioxane molecule for one chlorine atom of phosphonitryl chloride - was obtained (Table 2). This compound is highly resistant to hydrolysis. Its structure is being further studied. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 14 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR). Moskovskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State
University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1960

Card 3/3

S/844/62/000/000/086/129
D423/D307

AUTHORS: Spitsyn, V. I., Afanas'yeva, N. A., Kolli, I. D., Pika-
yev, A. K. and Glazunov, P. Ya.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of phosphonitrile chloride

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khi-
mii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,
507-510

TEXT: Investigations were carried out on samples of phosphonitrile
chloride deposited on aluminum subjected to various doses of 1 -
1.2 Mev electrons from an electron accelerator, at a temperature
of about 130°C. Almost complete polymerization occurred with a
dose of 1.7×10^{24} ev/g, in the presence of oxygen. Since partial
volatilization of the $(\text{PNCI}_2)_3$ occurred, owing to heating by ab-
sorption of energy, similar experiments were carried out with
 $(\text{PNCI}_2)_4$ in the absence of oxygen, but only at very high dosages
was any significant polymerization observed. Experiments were car-
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Radiation polymerization of ...

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D423/D307

ried out in addition on the action of radiation on the reaction of n-butyl alcohol with $(\text{PNCI}_2)_4$, which does not take place under normal conditions. A typical experiment was carried out using 80 ml of a 5% solution of $(\text{PNCI}_2)_4$ in absolute n-butanol and irradiating in a glass cell for 6 hours with 0.6 Mev electrons and a dose of 1.5×10^{22} ev/ml. The temperature did not exceed 30°C . After analysis the product was found to correspond to phosphonitrile ether n-butanol. Atomic hydrogen liberated during the process was assumed to be responsible for the formation of monomer and dimer radicals and also HCl. Data obtained indicated that the chlorine content of the solution was reduced with increase of dosage. Further work was undertaken using a mixture of phosphonitrile chloride and calcium fluoride in tetrachlorethane. Analysis confirmed that mixed phosphonitrile halides were obtained, corresponding to the formula $\text{P}_4\text{N}_4\text{FCl}_7$. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova, khi-

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Radiation polymerization of ...

S/844/62/000/000/086/129
D423/D307

micheskoy fakul'tet (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS
USSR; Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov, Fa-
culty of Chemistry)

Card 3/3

CHERTKOV, Ya.B.; SHISHKINA, M.V.; AFANAS'YEVA, N.A.

Hydroxyl-containing compounds in the middle distillate petroleum
fuels. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.11:2460-2466 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Petroleum as fuel) (Hydroxyl group—Spectra)

AFANAS'YEVA, N.A.; TSIKUNOV, V.A.

Determining strontium in seawater. Trudy GOIN no.77283-109 '64.
(MIRA 18x1)

AFANAS'YEVA, N.G.

Use of an embryological method in determining the phylogeny of
the Scrophylariaceae. Uch. zap. Kaz. un. 117 no.9:216-222 '57.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina.
Biologo-nochvennyy fakul'tet. Kafedra sistematiki rasteniy.
(Figwort)

AFANAS'YEVA, N.G.

~~Microsporogenesis~~ and some problems of phylogeny in the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae). Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:114-122 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Rekomendovana kafedroy sistematiki rasteniy Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina.
(Figwort) (Botany--Embryology)

AFANAS'YEVA, N. G., CAND BIO SCI, *On recognition* "~~LEARNING TO APPREHEND~~
THE PHILOGENY OF THE FIGWORT FAMILY." KAZAN', 1960. (ACAD
SCI USSR, BOTANICAL INST IM V. L. KOMAROV). (KL, 3-61, 209).

AFANAS'YEVA, N.G.; MESHKOVA, L.Z.

Karyological and geographical investigations as applied to the
phylogeny of the genus Veronica L. Bot. zhur. 46 no. 2:247-259
F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina.
(Speedwell) (Chromosomes) (Phytogography)

AFANAS'YEVA, N.G.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.I.; MESHKOVA, L.Z.

Cytoembryological study of *Veronica alpina*. Nauch. dokl. vys.
shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:116-119 '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy sistematiki rasteniy Kazanskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. V.I.Ul'yanova-Lanina.
Submitted October 10, 1964.

AFANAS'YEVA, Nina Ivanovna; MOROZOV, Aleksandr Rudol'fovich; LEBED'V, P.B.,
redaktor; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[The club and socialist competition among collective farm workers]
Klub i sotsialisticheskoe sorevnovanie kolhoznikov. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo kul'turno-prosvetitel'noi lit-ry, 1956. 58 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Collective farms) (Socialist competition)

OVCHARENKO, A.Ya.; AFANAS'YEVA, N.K.

Analysis of the work of some plants. TSement 29 no.1:3-4 Ja-F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Novorossigiprotsement.
(Cement plants)

BREDYUK, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; AFANAS'YEVA, N.N., inzh.; SHARLOVSKAYA, M.S.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Thermophysical properties of asbestos ballast. Trudy NII ZHT no.31:125-
139 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Ballast (Railroads)--Testing) (Asbestos)

L 12641-63

BDS/EWG(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EEC(b)-2 AFPTC/ASD/ESD-3

ACCESSION NR: AT3002985 Pz-4 IJP(C)/JD/AT S/2927/62/000/000/0086/0093

AUTHOR: Afanas'yeva, N. P.; Stafeyev, V. I.

TITLE: Effect of impurity concentration in the low-resistance region of p-n junction on the forward current [Report of the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices held in Tashkent from 2 to 7 October 1961] III

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1962, 86-93

TOPIC TAGS: germanium diode, germanium diode forward current

ABSTRACT: In 1957-58 the authors investigated the linear section of the current-voltage characteristic of germanium diodes at heavy currents; particularly the effects of temperature and alloyed impurity were studied. The results are reported in the article. Two groups of diodes were tested: (1) p- and n-type germanium (with a resistivity of 10 ohm.cm) and alloys containing Bi, Sb, In, and Au; (2) n-type germanium (with a resistivity of 1 ohm.cm) plus In alloyed with Pb, Ga, and Al. Current-voltage characteristics of the above diodes obtained experimentally at room and at liquid-nitrogen temperatures are presented. Carrier

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ACCESSION NR: AT3002985

concentrations are estimated for various test conditions. Two families of current-voltage curves, determined within $-50 + 100^\circ\text{C}$, are given for In and InGa alloys. The following conclusions are offered: (1) at heavy currents, the current-voltage relation becomes linear; (2) the residual resistance, determined by the p-n-junction alloy, is an inverse function of the carrier concentration in the low-resistance region; (3) to explain the observed value of the residual resistance, it should be assumed that the concentration at p-n junction is within $2 - 4 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (for the 2nd group); (4) the residual resistance grows with temperature approximately according to the same law as the carrier mobility; (5) at a certain "inversion" voltage, the forward current-temperature relation changes sign. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 formula, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences SSSR) Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (Academy of Sciences UzSSR) Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 15May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

AFANAS 'YEVA, N. S. (Eng.)

"Operating Experience With ShT-1 and T-8 Thermistors"

(Use of Semiconductors in Instrument Making; Transactions of a Conference)
Moscow, Mashiz, 1958. 258 p.

A F A N A S ' Y E V A , N . S .

9(4) PAGE 1 BOOK REPRODUCTION 807/2173

Polzavodnolovye termoprikladnye: sbornik statey (Thermistors: Collection of Articles) Moscow, Gosnauzdat, 1959. 229 p. 13,000 copies printed.

Ed. (title page): B. B. Rotkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (inside book): V. A. Petrov; Tech. Ed.: O. I. Matveyev; Editorial Board: B. B. Rotkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor (Chief Ed.), E. P. Malov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, E. B. Zaytsev, Engineer, Ye. N. Shagurev, Engineer, and V. I. Turbinets, Engineer.

REMARKS: This collection of articles is intended for engineering and technical personnel of plants, OZO, XII and also instructors and students of vuzes.

CONTENTS: The book contains articles dealing with problems of manufacture of thermistors and determining thermistor parameters and characteristics. The authors also discuss problems of industrial application of thermistors as control elements. The book is an effort of cooperation by scientists of a number of vuzes, members of XII and engineers of one of the plants (name is not given) of Mosgovnoarbitros. No personalities are mentioned. References appear at the end of some articles.

151
Kozlov, M. A. Calculation of Parameters of Measuring Bridge Circuits with Thermistors
The author discusses a method of calculating bridge circuits with thermistors used in temperature measuring devices. There are no references.

155
Bachayev, O. E. Some Advantages of Thermistor Heat Detector Cells in Circuits for Measuring Temperature
The author discusses the advantages of thermistor heat detector cells over wire resistance thermometers in devices for measuring temperature. He also describes a method of calculating parameters of high-sensitivity measuring bridge. There are 4 references, all Soviet.

156
Kozlov, M. A. Determination of a Coefficient of Thermal Inertia for Thermistors and Air Flow Rate Meter
The author discusses a method of determining the coefficient of thermal inertia for PNB-I and -D types of thermistors under the condition of motion of the medium. He also describes an air flow rate meter operating at various temperatures and densities. There are no references.

159
Kozlov, M. A. V. I. Turbinets and M. A. Salakhov. Low-Inertia Thermistor Level Indicator
The authors discuss an experimental device for controlling and measuring the level of liquids and loose substances. There are no references.

173
Kozlov, M. A. Thermistors for Supersonic Frequencies
The author discusses thermistors used in the indicator heads for measuring aerodynamic pressure and describes methods of eliminating thermistor errors of measurement, of decreasing amplitudes of thermal fluctuations, of increasing electrical stability and the coefficient of heat transfer. There are 6 references, all Soviet.

182
Kozlov, M. A. Thermoregulator Using TGM Type Thermistors
The author discusses circuits of automatic temperature regulators used in bread-baking industry and presents recommendations for regulator manufacture. There are no references.

184
Kozlov, M. A. Use of Thermistors for Compensating Thermocouple Error
The author discusses a method of compensating the error of thermocouples measurement due to temperature differences of thermocouple alloys. He also explains a method of calculating parameters of compensating circuits containing thermistors. There are 5 references, all Soviet.

KORTEV, A.I.;AFANAS'YEVA, N.T.

Unusual case of amebic dysentery. Klin. med., Moskva 31 no.6:86-87
June 1953. (GIML 25:1)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences for KorteV. 2. Of the Department of Infectious Diseases (Head -- Prof. V. P. Petrov), Kuybyshev Medical Institute.

AFANAS'YEVA, N. T.

"Certain Characteristics of the Clinical Treatment of Sonne Type Dysentery."
Cand Med Sci, Kuybyshev State Medical Inst, Kuybyshev, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

AFANAS'YEV, N. V.

✓ Effect of the method of starch hydrolysis on the properties of sirup. V. V. Aleksandrov, N. V. Afanas'eva and V. S. Gryuner. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst.*

Konditserskoi Prom. 1953, No. 9, 49-72; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 49143.—A sirup suitable for the production of caramel can be obtained by enzyme hydrolysis of starch. This method uses an α -amylase prepn. The sirup consists predominantly of oligosaccharides (the no. of glucose units approx. 6), has a pH of approx. 6.2, and contains about half as much reducing substance as ordinary caramel sirup. Caramel prepd. with this sirup contains less than 10% reducing substance and is of very low hygroscopicity. A scheme for starch hydrolysis to produce such sirup is given.

M. Hosen

CH (2)

GRYUNER, V.S., professor; STAROSTINA, N.A., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk
REZNIKOVA, S.B., nauchnyy sotrudnik; APANAS'YEVA, N.V., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; OSMOLOVSKAYA, V.A.; NIKIFOROVA, G.V.; BUDORAGIN, M.G.,
proizv.instr. LYUBIMOV, P.V.

Testing the technical qualities of berry varieties for confection-
ary products. Trudy VKNII no.10:84-105 '54. (MLRA 8:9)
(Berries)

AFANASYEVA, N. V.

AUTHORS: Sokolova, A. A., Bogdanov, B. D., Krapkina, P. A., Medvedev, G. S., Afanas'yeva, N. V.

TITLE: Alkaline Lignin as Initial Substance for the Production of Plastics (Shchelochnoy lignin kak ispye dlya proizvodstva plasticheskikh mass)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnye doklady vyzhney shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1956, Nr 3, pp. 556 - 558 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Alkaline lignin represents a valuable starting material for the production of plastics, since it contains reactive groups. The authors prepared samples and determined the technical data as well as the physical and chemical properties of products of alkaline lignin. The optimum method for the production of plasticized formaldehyde resin was determined. Based on investigations of the physico-chemical and electric properties of the prepared samples the following optimum mixture was worked out: phenol 100 parts, 10% formaldehyde 17 parts, formalin 10 parts, sulfuric acid 2 parts. By using this composition in the production of phenol lignin formaldehyde resin at 100% phenol and 40% formaldehyde can be saved. The stability of alkaline lignin in storing for 2 years was investigated and the results obtained

Card 1/2

Alkaline Lignin as Initial Substance for the Production of Plastics

807/136-59-3-46/52

showed that the alkaline lignin is subjected to a change of its structure, with the formation of acid groups and an increase of the oxy groups. There are 2 tables and 2 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Arkhangel'skogo lesotekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair of Organic Chemistry and Cellulose Chemistry at the Arkhangel'sk Food-Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1956

Card 2/2

AFANAS'YEVA, N.V.

AFANAS'YEVA, N.V.-- "Cleavage of Ion Levels of Loosely-Packed Earths in the Field of a Crystalline Lattice." (Dissertations For Degrees In Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) (29) Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute A. I. Gertsen, Chair of Theoretical Physics, Leningrad, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 29, 16 July 1955

* For the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences

AFANAS'YEVA, N.V.

Calculation of eigenfunctions of 4f-electron states and the
determining coefficients of operator-equivalents. Opt. i spektr.
5 no. 2:110-112 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Blagoveshchenskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni
M. I. Kalinina.

(Electrons)
(Crystal lattices)

SOV/51-5-6-1/19

AUTHOR: Afanas'yeva, N.V.

TITLE: Solution of a Problem on Splitting of Energy Levels of Rare-Earth Ions in the Field of a Crystal Lattice (Resheniye zadachi o rasshcheplenii urovney energii ionov redkikh zemel' v pole kristallicheskoy reshetki)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 6, pp 629-633 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An ion in a crystal interacts with neighbouring ions and dipolar molecules. Neglecting magnetic fields, whose effect on the energy levels is very small, the field inside a crystal may be regarded as a purely electrostatic one. The additional energy of a rare-earth ion in the crystal electrostatic field is smaller than the spin-orbit interaction energy. Action of the electrostatic field does not disturb the LS coupling. The splittings due to the electrostatic field are small compared with the level separations. The author applied perturbation theory to this problem, using the method of operator-equivalents (Ref 2). The energy levels of rare-earth ions in a field of cubic symmetry were calculated and are given in Table 1.

Card 1/2

68307

24.7900

AUTHOR: Afanas'yeva, N.V.

SOV/51-8-1-2/40

TITLE: The Ground States of Bound Paramagnetic Rare-Earth Ions in an External Magnetic Field

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 1, pp 8-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author discusses a crystalline field with tetragonal symmetry. He calculates the matrix elements of the crystal field potential allowing for interaction between the states when an external magnetic field is applied. The spin Hamiltonian coefficients are determined for ions of all rare earths. The energy levels which may give rise to paramagnetic resonance/absorption lines are discussed. The results obtained agree quite satisfactorily with the available experimental data (Refs 7-10). The paper is entirely theoretical. Acknowledgment is made to M.V. Vol'kenshteyn for his advice. There are 3 tables and 11 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 6 English, 2 French and 1 Swiss. ✓

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1959

Card 1/1

S/065/61/000/001/008/008
E030/E212

AUTHORS: Aleynikov, N. A. and Afanas'yeva, N. V.
TITLE: Analysis of High Molecular Weight Oxidates and
their Flotation Properties
PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 1,
pp. 61-67

TEXT: Various petrolata, which are oxidized for use as
flotation agents, have been extensively analyzed. The petrolata
were in the 450-750 molecular weight region, and three were
oxidized by the low temperature Afanas'yeva process and the fourth
by the low temperature process at Ordzhonikidze/Baku. They are
used for extraction of low-sulphide ores, such as apatite,
ilmenite, zircon, cassiterite, etc. by flotation. The normal
specifications of flotation agents, by saponification value and
acid value, were found to be quite inadequate to predict their
separation efficiency, as determined with apatite ores. The acids
should be split up into oxy-acids, and carbonic acids. When the
concentration of the former rises, increasing amounts of foam are
formed, entraining air, and reducing the separation efficiency, so
that their concentration should be kept below about 13%. To

Card 1/2

S/065/61/000/001/008/008
EO30/E212

Analysis of High Molecular Weight Oxidates and their Flotation.
Properties

maintain acidity, the carbonic acid percentage must therefore not fall below about 33. Separation efficiencies of about 90% can then be obtained with apatite, at additive concentrations around 1 kg/ton of ore. Highest efficiency (96.0% at 800 gm/ton ore) is obtained with petrolata subjected to high temperature oxidation. There are 4 tables and 15 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Kol'skiy filial AN SSSR
(Kola Branch of AS USSR)

Card 2/2

AFANAS'YEVA, N.V.

Bound paramagnetic rare earth ions with an even number of electrons in the external magnetic field. Opt. i spektr. 7 no.4:
453-459 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Earths, Rare) (Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation)

24.7900

S/051/62/012/004/C01/015
E039/E485

AUTHOR: Afanas'yeva, N.V.

TITLE: Bound paramagnetic rare earth ions with an even
number of electrons in an external magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.4, 1962, 453-459

TEXT: The qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the interaction of paramagnetic rare earth ions with their surrounding ions, atoms and molecules in crystals are given. The energy levels are determined and the absorption lines are given for the investigated materials. Ions with whole quantum numbers J are examined. For the rare earth ethyl-sulphates with even numbers of 4f electrons (Pr^{3+} , Pm^{3+} , Tb^{3+} , Ho^{3+} , Tm^{3+}) paramagnetic resonance was investigated in the frequency range 0.52 to 1.18 cm^{-1} for constant magnetic fields up to 13000 Oe and temperatures of 13 to 20°K . The paramagnetic resonance spectrum for Gd^{3+} at 20 , 90 and 290°K in single crystals of GdCl_3 and dilute LaCl_3 and GeCl_3 was obtained previously by other workers. It is noted that the separation of the ground level in zero magnetic field has a noticeable temperature

Card 1/2

L 17792-63

EWI(1)/ES(w)-2/BDS AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C)/SSD Pub-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3005834

S/0051/63/015/002/0148/0153

AUTHOR: Afanas'yeva, N.V.

TITLE: Bound paramagnetic rare earth ions with an odd number of electrons in an external magnetic field 60

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.15, no.2, 1963, 148-153

TOPIC TAGS: paramagnetic resonance, rare earth ion, crystal field, level splitting

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the theoretical study is to characterize the interaction of rare earth ions with an odd number of electrons with their neighboring ions, atoms and molecules in the crystal lattice and to indicate the energy levels that may give rise to paramagnetic resonance (absorption) lines. The case of similar ions with an even number of electrons was considered earlier by the author (N.V. Afanas'yeva, Optika i spektroskopiya, 12, 453, 1960). Ions with half-integer J have a number of distinctive attributes that must be taken into account. The mathematical formalism is similar to that used in the earlier paper. There is considered the case of the ground state of ions with an odd number of electrons in crystal fields having C_{3h} and C_{3v} symmetry. C_{3h} is the symmetry of the crystal field in rare earth ethyl sulfates; C_{3v} characterizes the symmetry in rare earth double nitrates.

Card 1/2

L 17792-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005894

The equations for the field potential are written in terms of parameters B, defined in a previous paper (N.V. Afanas'yeva, Optika i spektroskopiya, 8,8,1960), and the field potential matrix elements are calculated. Finally, expressions are found for the eigenfunctions and level energies for some triply charged ions with $J = 5/2, 7/2, 9/2$ and $15/2$ in crystal lattices with the above types of symmetry. The results indicate splitting of the levels, which should be evinced in EPR spectra. The general results are consistent with the available experimental data. Orig. art. has: 33 formulas and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Dec62

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

AFANAS'YEVA, N.V.

Bound paramagnetic ions of rare earths with an odd number of electrons
in an external magnetic field. Opt. i spekt. 15 no.2:148-153 Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

AFANAS'YEVA, O.M.

Cryotherapy in dermatoses in the Kaliningrad Province Dermato-
venereological Dispansery. Vest.derm.i ven. no.11:65-67 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Kaliningradskogo bolastnogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
dispansera (glavnyy vrach - N.I. Mironov).
(COLD--THERAPEUTIC USE) (KALININGRAD PROVINCE--SKIN--DISEASES)

AFANAS'YEVA, O.N.

Treatment of hypertension with hypertonic solution of
magnesium sulfate. Tr. Akad. med. nauk SSSR Vol.20:163-176
1952. (CIBL 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Therapy (Director --A.L. Myasnikov,
Active Member AMS USSR), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

APR 1955, U. S. N.

"Comparative Review of the Action of magnesium Sulfate During Treatment of Hypertension in Relation to Dosing and Methods of Administration"

Tr. Adad. Med. Nauk SSSR, No 4, 1953, 66-72

Author reports on results observed on 200 patients of hypertension during treatment by different methods with different doses of magnesium sulfate. The methods included intravenous and intramuscular injections and paranephric block. Author considers intravenous injection (10 ml of a 25% solution) and intramuscular injection (15-20 ml in a single injection or 10 ml twice a day) as most successful. Author does not recommend paranephric block. (RZhBiol, No 9, May 1955)

SO; Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

AFANAS'YEVA, O.N.

ACHARKAN, A.I.; AFANAS'YEVA, O.N.

Result of sedative therapy in diabetes mellitus. Vop. pit. 13 no.6:
7-10 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kafedry lechebnogo pitaniya Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershen-
stvovaniya vrachey i Kliniki lechebnogo pitaniya Instituta pitaniya
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(DIABETES MELLITUS, therapy,
sedatives)

(HYPNOTICS AND SEDATIVES, therapeutic use,
diabetes mellitus)

AFANASIYEVA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; POPOVA, G.F., redaktor; ZAKAROVA, A.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Diabetes; a physician's advice] Sakharnaia bolezni'; sovety vracha. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1956. 31 p.

(MIRA 10:6)

(DIABETES)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 11/5 May 57

AFANASEYEVA, O.N.

3376. AFANASEYEVA O.N. *The blind spot in arterial hypertension
(Russian text) KLIN. MED. (Mosk) 1956, 34/1 (76-79) Tables 1
The blind spot was measured on a campimeter placed 1 m. from the eye, with a
3 mm. white test object. 118 patients suffering from hypertension were investigated,
mostly women between 30 and 60 yr. of age. A careful observation of the fundus
oculi was also done. It was found that a relatively larger number of enlarged blind
spots existed in the more severely diseased patients. Still there was no significant
relation between the diameter of the blind spot and the severity of the disease, jud-
ged from its stage, the height of the blood pressure and the extension and severity
of the fundus changes. In one and the same patient changes in the diameter of the
blind spot were often seen, an enlargement preceding or accompanying an increase
of subjective troubles (headache, dizziness, heart-complaint). References 10.
De Haas - Arnhem (XII, 6)

AFANAS'YEVA, O. P.

Bushmich, D. G. and Afanas'yeva, O. P. "Reversible transplantation of the corneal membrane," (With editorial comment,), Ophthalmol. Zhurnal, 1947, No. 1 p. 11-13.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 18, 1949).

AFANAS'YEVA, O.V.

Optimal temperature and humidity for the mass propagation of
insects which eat Eurygaster eggs. Trudy VIZR no.1:138-143 '48.

(MIRA 11:7)

(Eurygasters--Diseases and pests)

Afanas'eva, O.V.
USSR / Zooparasitology - Mites and Insects -
Disease Vectors

G-4

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh. Biol., No. 1, 1958, 883

Author : Afanas'eva, O.V.

Title : Ecological Characteristics of Ixodic Ticks.
Communication 1. Hyalomma Asiaticum Asiaticum P.
Sch. et E. Sch., 1929.

Orig Pub: Tr. Sredne-Aziatsk. n.-1. protivochumn. in-ta,
1956, No. 2, 19-29

Abstract: Ninety-one feeding series of *H. a. asiaticum*
were conducted under laboratory conditions, using
more than 81,000 ticks. It is indicated that
fertility, the degree of survival at each stage
of the developmental cycle, the period of develop-
ment at each stage, the duration of feeding and
the ability to undergo starvation, all depend on

Card 1/2

USSR / Zooparasitology - Mites and Insects -
Disease Vectors

G-4

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh. Biol., No. 1, 1958, 883

the nature of the host, and the combination of temperature and relative humidity. The environmental conditions necessary for development of each stage vary; optimum conditions are a combination of temperatures of 20-28° (depending on the tick stage) and low relative humidity (43-45%). When feeding on uncharacteristic hosts, the triple host type of development is maintained.

Card 2/2

AFANAS'YEVA, O.V.; SAPOZHENKOV, Yu.F.

Materials on the ixodid ticks (Parasitiformes, Ixodidae) of the hare *Lepus tolai* in Turkmenia. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no. 4:9. '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 2028-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5023650

UR/0296/65/000/004/0091/0092

AUTHOR: Afanas'yeva, O. V.; Sapozhenkov, Yu. F. ^{44.3}

TITLE: Data on ixodic ticks (parasitiformes, Ixodidae) of Tolai hares in Turkmenia ^{6.44.55}

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 91-92

TOPIC TAGS: animal parasite, brucellosis, tularemia, epidemiology

ABSTRACT: The Tolai hare is found in great numbers in all parts of Turkmenia and plays an important role in spreading various ectoparasites because of its high mobility and frequent contacts with wild animals and man. In 1958-60 the authors investigated 645 Tolai hares in the Repetek Rayon (Eastern Kara-Kum) for ixodic ticks. Though literature data show that the area contains some 21 ixodic tick species, the authors isolated only 8 of these species (Rhipicephalus pumilio, R. leparis, R. turanicus, R. Schulzei, R. bursa, Hyalomma asiaticum, H. anatolicum, H. plumbeum) and one argasidic tick (Ornithodoros sp.). Tolai hares bearing ixodic ticks were found throughout the year except in December, with the lowest numbers found in January, February and November and the highest in June. The number of ticks isolated from animals was also lowest in January, February and November and highest in June, with none isolated in Decem-

Card 1/2

L 2028-66

ACC NR: AP5023650

ber. Only 5 Ornithodoros sp. nymphs were isolated from the 645 animals, evidently because argasidic ticks are known to remain on a host for a very short period. Orig. art. has: 1 table. 3

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 20Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IS

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

AFANAS'YEVA, P.M.

Catalog of right ascensions of 203 stars derived from observations
on a new photoelectric transit instrument in 1955-1956. Izv.GAO
21 no.1:37-61 '57. (MIRA 13:4)
(Stars--Catalogs) (Transit instruments)

AUTHOR: Afanas'yeva, P. M.

33-4-11/19

TITLE: A catalogue of right ascensions of 203 stars derived from observations with a new photo-electric transit instrument. (O kataloge pryamykh voskhozhdeniy 203 zvezd po nablyudeniya s novym fotoelektricheskim passazhnym instrumentom).

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol. 34, No.4, pp.613-620 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Results of observations with the photo-electric transit instrument of the Pulkovo Time Service during 1955/1956 are given. A catalogue F2 of right ascensions of 203 stars was compiled on the basis of these observations. It is shown that this catalogue agrees best of all with the fundamental catalogue Pual which was obtained from 100 years of observations on the large transit instrument at Pulkovo. The equality of results obtained on different instruments using different methods of recording of stellar transits indicates that both these catalogues are free of systematic errors.

Because of the large systematic divergencies in right ascensions in the various existing fundamental catalogues it is necessary to obtain new observations to correct the fundamental systems. The present work has shown

Card 1/2

AFANAS'YEVA, P. M., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) " *C*atalogue
of straight ascensions of 203 stars according to observations *upon*
a the new photoelectric passage instrument in the *period* ~~years~~ 1955-1956."
Len, 1958. 9 pp. (Acad Sci USSR. Main ~~Scientific~~ Astronomical Observatory)
100 copies.
(KL, 12-58, 95)

-2-

HFANASYEVA, P.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOI/5721

Vsesoyuznaya astronomicheskaya konferentsiya.

Trudy 14-y Astronomicheskoy konferentsii SSSR, Kiyev, 27-30 maya 1958 g.
(Transactions of the 14th Astronomical Conference of the USSR, Held in Kiyev
27-30 May 1958) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 440 p. Errata slip inserted.
1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya
(Pulkovo).

Resp. Ed.: M. S. Zverev, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of
Publishing House: N. K. Zaychik; Tech. Ed.: R. A. Zamarayeva.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for astronomers and astrophysicists, particularly
those interested in astronomical research.

COVERAGE: This publication presents the Transactions of the 14th Astronomical
Conference of the USSR, held in Kiyev 27-30 May 1958. It includes 27 reports
and 55 scientific papers presented at the plenary meeting of the Conference

Card 1/16

Transactions of the 14th Astronomical (Cont.)

SOV/5721

60

and at the special sectional meetings. An appendix contains the resolutions adopted by the Conference, the composition of the committees, the agenda, and the list of participants at the Conference. A brief summary in English is given at the end of each article. References follow individual articles. The Presidium of the Astronomical Committee (Chairman M. S. Zverev), which supervised the preparation of this publication, expresses thanks to the members of the secretariat: V. M. Vasil'yev, I. G. Kol'chinskiy, A. B. Onegina, and Kh. I. Potter.

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Address by A. A. Mikhaylov, Chairman of the Astronomical Council of the Academy of Sciences USSR

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REPORTS OF THE ASTRONOMETRICAL COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEES
INFORMATION ON ASTRONOMETRICAL WORK PRESENTED BY VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Card 2/16

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Afanas'yeva, P. M. The Effect of Wind on the Results of the Astronomical Determination of Time		345
Card 17/26		

23690

S/035/61/000/004/016/058

A001/A101

3,1200

AUTHOR: Afanas'yeva, P. M.

TITLE: On the effect of wind on the results of astronomical time determination

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1961, 17, abstract 4A209 ("Tr. 14-y Astrometr. konferentsii SSSR, 1958," Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 345-348. Discus. 348, Engl. summary)

TEXT: Deviations from standard time of clock corrections obtained with a Zeiss photoelectric transit instrument at Pulkovo for 1955 were used to determine the "wind effect". The weighed average deviation of clock correction in dependence on wind direction was proved to the $+0.0010 \pm 0.0011$ for western direction and -0.0066 ± 0.0020 for eastern one. The results obtained agree well with analogous data for Potsdam and Tokio. The large error in clock corrections at eastern winds is explained by the influence of hall refraction which can be enhanced or weakened in dependence on wind direction.

G. Panova

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

AFANAS'YEVA, R. F., Land Med Sci — (diss) "Dynamics of the concentration of light ions in the air of the living quarters (its sanitary-index value)," Moscow, 1960, 14 pp (Academy of Medical Sciences) (HL, 39-60, 116)

KRICHAGIN, V.I., kand.med.nauk; AFANAS'YEVA, R.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Method for evaluating linen and dress materials by the speed of
moisture penetration through the fabric. Gig. i san. 26 no.11:
50-55 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Instituta aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsiny.
(TEXTILE FABRICS--PERMEABILITY) (INSULATION (HEAT))

AFANAS'YEVA, R.F., kand.med.nauk

Effect of air conditioning on the light ion content of the air of
a room. Vod. 1 san. tekhn. no.2:17-20 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Air conditioning)(Air ionized)

AFANAS'YEVA, R.F.

Methods of estimating expected results of jigging. Obog. rud
6 no.3:22-27 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Ore dressing)

AFANAS' YEVA, R.F.

Regularities in the fraction distribution of various specific weights
among the products of hydraulic jigging. Ugol' 36 no.3:51-53 Mr
'61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Coal preparation)

AFANAS'YEVA, R.V.; LOZHKIN, O.V.; MAL'TSEV, V.M.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.P.

[Production of Li^8 in the fission of Cl^{32} nuclei by high-energy protons] Obrazovanie Li^8 v rasshchepleniakh iader Cl^{32} protonami vysokoi energii. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1964. 8 p. (MIRA 17:5)

AFANAS'YEVA, R.V.; LOZHKIN, O.V.; MAL'TSEV, V.M.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.P.

Li^8 production in the fissure of C^{12} nuclei by high-energy protons.
IAd. fiz. 1 no.1:76-79 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

METSIK, M.S.; AFANAS'YEVA, R.V.

Free energy of mica crystals. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.5:1180-
1183 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut pri Irkutskom gosudarstvennom
universitete. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Frumkinym.

AFANAS'YEVA, R.Ya.; KOROTKOVA, L.N.; TRUSHINA, N.D.

Manufacture of suede leather from pigskins. Kozh.-obuv.prom.
4 no.4:32-34 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Leather)

AFANAS 'YEVA, R.Ya.; KOROTKOVA, L.N.; VENDROV, Ya.A.

Manufacture of water resistant chrome leather for shoe uppers.
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 4 no.12:28-29 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Leather)

KOROTKOVA, L.N.; AFANAS'YEVA, R.Ya.

Processing of leather raw materials (flank layers) flayed by
the two-layer method. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 5 no.6:23-24 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Hides and skins)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; DOIGINA, M.S., inzh.; NEKRASH, I.L., inzh.

New circuits of automatic warning signalization. Avtom., telem. i
sviaz' 2 no.6:1-7 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Railroads—Signaling)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; LIBMAN, M.R., inzh.

Development of an international signaling system. Avtom., telem. 1
sviaz' 2 no.7:45-46 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Wiesbaden, Germany--Railroads--Congresses)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; LIBMAN, M.R., inzh.

Principles for linking flashing light signals of railroad crossings
with the devices of railroad stations. Avtem. telem. i sviaz' 2
no.11:46-48 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Railroads--Signaling)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; LIBMAN, M.R., inzh.

From abroad. ~~Avtom. telegr.~~ i sviaz' 3 no.12:43-44
D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(United States--Railroads)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; LIBMAN, M.R., inzh.

Rail networks without insulated rail joints. Avtom., telem.1
sviaz' 4 no.3:47 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Railroads--Rails)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; LIBMAN, M.P., inzh.

Mobile auxiliary stations for railroad blocking in the German Federal Republic (from "Der Eisenbahningenieur," no.6, 1959). Avtom., telem.
i sviaz' 4 no.4:47-48 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Germany, West--Railroads--Signaling)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I.; LIBMAN, M.R.

Rail couplers on electrified railroads of the German Federal Republic.
Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 4 no.10:45 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Germany, West--Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; LIBMAN, M.R., inzh.

Use of a magnetic transducer for switching on blink signals.
Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 6 no.2:47-48 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Railroads--Signaling)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; LIBMAN, M.R., inzh.

Use of television on foreign railroads. Avtom., telem. i sviaz'
6 no.3:45-46 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Germany, West--Railroads--Electronic equipment)
(Germany, West--Industrial television)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; LIBMAN, M.R., inzh.

Automation of the centralized traffic control on the railroads
of Greater Hamburg. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 6 no.5:46 My '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Hamburg--Railroads--Signaling)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; LIEMAN, M.R., inzh.

Television system for observing the tail end of a train.
Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 6 no.6:46-47 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Germany, West—Railroads—Electronic equipment)
(Germany, West—Railroads—Industrial television)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; LIBMAN, M.R., inzh.

Portable radio transmitter-receivers for car checkers. Avtom., telem.
i sviaz' 7 no.1:43-44 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Railroads—Communication systems) (Railroads—Electronic equipment)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.; FEDOTOVA, M.N., inzh.

Radio control of train traffic. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' 7
no.3:46-47 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Railroads—Signaling)
(Railroads—Communication systems)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.

Automatic signaling devices for crossings. Avtom., telem.
i sviaz' 7 no.10:12-15 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

AFANAS'YEVA, S.I., inzh.

Automatic signals for railroad crossings. Avtom., telem. i
sviaz' 7 no.11:10-13 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)